



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report For Nauset, Inc.

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program, established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- ? Inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- ? Assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- ? Publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

SWAP and Water Quality

Susceptibility of a drinking water source does *not* imply poor water quality. Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

Prepared by the
Massachusetts Department of
Environmental Protection,
Bureau of Resource Protection,
Drinking Water Program

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Table 1: Public Water System (PWS) Information

<i>PWS NAME</i>	Nauset, Inc.
<i>PWS Address</i>	425 Massasoit Rd
<i>City/Town</i>	Eastham, Massachusetts
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	4086044
<i>Local Contact</i>	Jeff Glanville
<i>Phone Number</i>	(508) 255-3899

<i>Well Name</i>	<i>Source ID#</i>	<i>Zone I (in feet)</i>	<i>IWPA (in feet)</i>	<i>Source Susceptibility</i>
Well #1	4086044-01G	100	420	High

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential sources of contamination, including septic systems, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:

This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Discussion of Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Recommendations for Protection
4. Attachments, including a Map of the Protection Areas

1. Description of the Water System

Nauset Inc. is a commercial facility that provides day services and job skills training for adults with disabilities. The well for Nauset, Inc is located next to the commercial facility. Well #1 has a Zone I of 100 feet and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) of 420 feet. The IWPA provides an interim protection area for a water supply well when the actual recharge area has not been delineated. The actual recharge area to the well may be significantly larger or smaller than the IWPA. The well is located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map of the Zone I and IWPA.

What is a Protection Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities should be focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

- **The Zone I** is the area that should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.
- **The IWPA** is the larger area that is likely to contribute water to the well.

In many instances the IWPA does not include the entire land area that could contribute water to the well. Therefore, the well may be susceptible to contamination from activities outside of the IWPA that are not identified in this report.

What is Susceptibility?

Susceptibility is a measure of a well's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within the Zone I and Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

The well serving the facility has no treatment at this time. The DEP requires public water suppliers to monitor the quality of the water. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1. Drinking water monitoring reporting data is also available on the web via EPA's Envirofacts website at http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/sdwis_query.html.

2. Discussion of Land Uses in the Protection Areas

There are a number of land uses and activities within the drinking water supply protection areas that are potential sources of contamination.

Key issues include:

1. **Inappropriate Activities in Zone Is;**
2. **Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST) With Heating Oil;**
3. **Auto Repair and Boat Yard; and**
4. **Residential Septic Systems.**

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the well is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use or activity in the IWPA, as seen in Table 2.

1. **Zone Is** – Currently, the well does not meet DEP's restrictions, which only allow water supply related activities in Zone Is. The facility's Zone I contains a dumpster, facility buildings, parking areas, and a residence. While the facility is a commercial operation, it does not handle, store, or dispose of hazardous materials. The public water supplier does not own and/or control all land encompassed by the Zone I. Please note that systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying systems.

Recommendations:

- ✓ As feasible, remove all non-water supply activities from the Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements.
- ✓ As feasible, move the dumpster outside the Zone I. If removal isn't feasible at this time, use containment and Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- ✓ Do not use or store pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within the Zone I.

Table 2: Table of Activities within the Water Supply Protection Areas

Potential Contaminant Sources	Zone I	IWPA	Threat	Comments
Fuel Storage Below Ground	No	Yes	High	Stored materials
Auto Repair, Service Station	No	Yes	High	Automotive fluids, paints, and solvents
Boat Yards, Builders	No	Yes	High	Fuels, paints, and solvents
Nurseries	No	Yes	Moderate	Fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals
Parking lot, driveways & roads	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Limit road salt usage and provide drainage away from wells
Septic System	Yes	Yes	Moderate	See septic systems brochure in the appendix
Fuel Storage Above Ground	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Is on impervious surface with containment
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	No	Yes	Low	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads and parking lots
Structures, Dumpster	Yes	Yes	-	Non-water supply structures in Zone I

* -For more information on Contaminants of Concern associated with individual facility types and land uses please see the SWAP Draft Land Use / Associated Contaminants Matrix on DEP's website - www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/.

Glossary

Zone I: The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. To determine your Zone I radius, refer to the attached map.

IWPA: A 400 foot to ½ mile radius around a public water supply well proportional to its pumping rate; the area DEP recommends for protection in the absence of a defined Zone I. To determine IWPA radius, refer to the attached map.

Zone II: The primary recharge area defined by a hydrogeologic study.

Aquifer: An underground water-bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

Hydrogeologic Barrier: An underground layer of impermeable material that resists penetration by water.

Recharge Area: The surface area that contributes water to a well.

- ✓ If the facility intends to continue utilizing the structures in the Zone I, use BMPs and restrict activities that could pose a threat to the water supply.

2. **Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (UST and AST)** – There are tanks located within the IWPA. If managed improperly, tanks can be a potential source contamination due to leaks or spills of the chemicals they store.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Aboveground storage tanks in your IWPA should be located on an impermeable surface, and also contained in an area large enough to hold the complete liquid volume, should a spill occur.
- ✓ Upgrade **all** oil/hazardous material storage tanks to incorporate proper containment and safety practices. Any modifications to the UST and AST must be accomplished in a manner consistent with Massachusetts's plumbing, building, and fire code requirements. Consult with the local fire department for any additional local code requirements regarding USTs and ASTs.

3. **Auto Repair and Boat Yard** – There is auto repair and boat repair within the IWPA. If managed improperly, the engine fluids, vehicle paints, and solvents usually found at these types of operations can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate the facilities about the location of the well and IWPA.
- ✓ Encourage the facilities to use BMP's for the storage, handling, and disposal of all hazardous chemicals.

4. **Residential Septic Systems** – There are residential areas within the IWPA that use septic systems for sanitary sewage disposal. If a septic system fails or is not properly maintained it could be a potential source of microbial contamination. Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the water supply.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate residential neighbors about the location of the well and IWPA.

- ✓ Educate residential neighbors on the proper disposal of spent household chemicals.
- ✓ Septic system components should be located, inspected, and maintained on a regular basis. Refer to the attachments for more information regarding septic systems.

Implementing the following recommendations will reduce the system's susceptibility to contamination.

3. Protection Recommendations

Implementing protection measures and best management practices (BMPs) will reduce the well's susceptibility to contamination. Nauset, Inc. should review and adopt the key recommendations above and the following:

Zone I:

- ✓ Keep new non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.
- ✓ Consider well relocation if Zone I threats cannot be

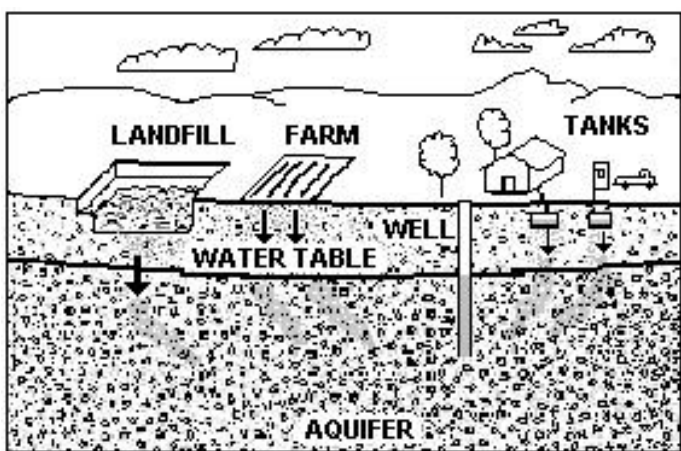


Figure 1: Example of how a well could become contaminated by different land uses and activities.

For More Information:

Contact Isabel Collins in DEP's Lakeville Office at (508) 946-2726 for more information and for assistance in improving current protection measures.

More information relating to drinking water and source protection is available on the Drinking Water Program web site at:

www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/, including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix

Copies of this assessment have been made available to the public water supplier and town boards.

mitigated.

- ✓ Prohibit public access to the well and pumphouse by locking facilities, and posting signs.
- ✓ Conduct regular inspections of the Zone I. Look for illegal dumping, evidence of vandalism, check any above ground tanks for leaks, etc.
- ✓ If it's not feasible to purchase privately owned land within the Zone I at this time, consider a conservation restriction that would prohibit potentially threatening activities or a right of first refusal to purchase the property.
- ✓ Redirect parking lot drainage in the Zone I away from well.
- ✓ Do not use or store pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within the Zone I.

Training and Education:

- ✓ Train staff on proper hazardous material use, disposal, emergency response, and best management practices; include custodial staff, groundskeepers, certified operator, and food preparation staff. Post labels as appropriate on raw materials and hazardous waste.
- ✓ Post drinking water protection area signs at key visibility locations.
- ✓ Work with your community to ensure that stormwater runoff is directed away from the well and is treated according to DEP guidance.

Facilities Management:

- ✓ Implement standard operating procedures regarding proper storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials. To learn more, refer to <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwp/dhm/files/sqgsum.pdf> for the Requirements for Small Quantity Generators.
- ✓ Eliminate non-sanitary wastewater discharges to on-site septic systems. Instead, in areas using hazardous materials, discharge drains to a tight tank or sanitary sewer.
- ✓ Upgrade all oil/hazardous material storage tanks to incorporate proper containment and safety practices.
- ✓ Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides on facility property.
- ✓ Septic system components should be located, inspected, and maintained on a regular basis.
- ✓ Concrete pads should slope away from well and well casing should extend above ground.
- ✓ The facility is currently not registered as a generator of hazardous waste or waste oil. Review enclosed document "A Summary of Requirements for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste" to determine your status and regulatory requirements.

Planning:

- ✓ Work with local officials in town to include the facility IWPA in Aquifer Protection District Bylaws and to assist you in improving protection.
- ✓ Have a plan to address short-term water shortages and long-term water demands. Keep the phone number of a bottled water company readily available.

- ✓ Supplement the SWAP assessment with additional local information and incorporate it into water supply educational efforts. Use a land use inventory to assist in setting priorities, focusing inspections, and creating educational activities.

Funding:

The Department's Wellhead Protection Grant Program provides funds to assist public water suppliers in addressing Wellhead protection through local projects. Protection recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the "Wellhead Protection Grant Program". For additional information, please refer to the attached program fact sheet. Please note: each program year the Department posts a new Request for Response for the Grant program (RFR). Other funding opportunities are described in "Grant and Loan Programs: Opportunities for Watershed Protection, Planning and Implementation" at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/mf/files/glprgm.pdf>.

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures.

4. Attachments

- Map of the Public Water Supply (PWS) Protection Area.
- Recommended Source Protection Measures Factsheet
- Your Septic System Brochure
- Pesticide Use Factsheet
- Wellhead Protection Grant Program Fact Sheet
- Source Protection Sign Order Form